The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS PRESENTED.

Register of Wills and Court of Pardon.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The minutes were read and adopted.

Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution: That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from military service and from all payments of moneys in lieu thereof, all members of such religious societies or sects as make opposition to war a fundamental principle of their creed or discipline.

Resolved, That the said Committee inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law requiring or paying for any military services or exercises, except during invasions or insurrections.

Mr. Bailey presented an article on railroads and canals, the principal object being to effect a thorough, equal, expeditious and convenient system of transportation throughout the State.

Mr. John Price Wetherill offered a resolution that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution by the addition of the following article:

That all moneys raised by taxation in the counties, towns and cities for the support of the public schools, and all moneys appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to and expended in no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authority of the county or city in which the money is to be expended, and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance exclusively of its own school.

Mr. Wetherill also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Executive to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all offices for the weighing, grazing, measuring and inspecting merchandize, produce and manufactures.

A resolution was offered that an article be embodied in the Constitution abolishing the office of Register of Wills and transferring its business to the Probate Courts.

Another amendment was presented, requiring that the judges of the several courts shall be appointed by the Executive by and with the consent of the State Senate.

Mr. Niles presented an article in reference to the establishment of new counties and county seats.

The report of the committee on printing the proceedings of the Convention was read, and gave rise to an extended debate.

By Mr. Darlington:

Resolved, That the Committee on Bill of Rights be requested to consider and report whether and what provision is necessary for the better protection of the press in the exercise of the right to comment freely, but with proper motives, upon the conduct of public men and measures.

By Mr. Horton:

Resolved, That the appropriate Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law interfering with, infringing upon, or abridging the right of the majority to rule, or in any manner giving aid and comfort to the false assumption that officers legally and fairly chosen by a majority of the suffrages of the people *do not represent the whole people*—the *minority* as well as the majority.

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment looking to the establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Interests and Labor by the Legislature.

Mr. Aleck:

That no present or future obligation or liability, of the Pennsylvania Central or the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, or any other corporations for the payment of money to the Commonwealth, shall ever be transferred, released, modified, altered, or remitted, or in any way diminished or impaired by the Legislature, or other authority, nor shall such indebtedness be released except on payment being made into the State Treasury.

Mr. Heveron:

Providing for the combining of the District and the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia into a Court to consist of twelve Judges, and be entitled the Court of Common Pleas, the said Judges in turn to preside over the criminal branch of said Court, which shall be styled the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following:

That the Governor shall hold his office for four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible there after.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, offered the following:

That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is prohibited. The Legislature shall provide amply for the enforcement of this article.

Resolved, That the above article shall be submitted separately to the vote of the people.

Mr. Hemphill offered the following: The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint six of the President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to constitute with himself, and for the term for which he may be elected, a Court of Pardon; and a majority of said Court, of whom the Governor shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment; and no pardon granted before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same.

Mr. Campbell That no railroad company shall be hereafter incorporated in this State unless upon condition that its roads shall not cross any public highways at grade; and that the franchises of all railroad companies now incorporated shall be revoked unless within five years their roads shall be so altered, changed or constructed that the same shall cross public highways either above or below grade.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 9.—Express train No. 5, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, going north, was thrown from the track some fifteen miles from here, by the ice which had frozen on the flanges, as is supposed. The entire train, consisting of two locomotives, baggage car and two coaches, went off the rails. The locomotives were thrown to the left and one of them is on its side in a ditch. The train was filled with passengers, and it is singular that no person was seriously injured.

PATERSON, N. J., January 8.—Two freight trains collided at Oak Ridge last night. The engineer, Roberts, was killed.

MAUKEE, January 9.—A Madison dispatch reports two accidents on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, injuring Mrs. Francis Coles, George Wanda, of Erie county, N. Y., slightly; Cyrus Tibley, of Beloit, collar bone broken, and Chas. H. Reed, of Boston, Mass., slightly.

BURNED TO DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Last evening, near Morton's Station, Delaware county, Pa., Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of a combination fluid. Mrs. Carr was filling a lamp, which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised a vapor from the fluid, which was ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

THE WEATHER.

Railway Trains Snowed In.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—Reports from Minnesota say the great snow storm did not cease until last night. The Iowa and Minnesota division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads have suffered greatly. Four or five freight trains are closed up on the road. One passenger train is imprisoned between Conover, Iowa, and Ridgeway. There are fifteen ladies aboard. Provisions and fuel have to be brought by hand from the cars in many places. All the roads in Minnesota have suspended, and trains will probably not run until Saturday.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, January 9.—A heavy snow-storm has been prevailing in this region all day. No trains have moved north from this place since yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—At a meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers yesterday, J. I. Bennett, of Pittsburgh, presiding. The only business of importance transacted was the passage of a resolution endorsing the free banking bill of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut.

Last evening the Nail Manufacturers' Association met here, T. S. Blair, of Pittsburgh, presiding. Representatives of the national interest were present from nearly all the Atlantic States. It was announced that three million eight hundred thousand kegs of nails had been manufactured in the country in 1872.

The Atlantic States nail manufacturers held a meeting last night. Nothing of general interest was done.

FIRES.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 9.—McNutt's lumber mill and adjoining premises were burned last night. Aggregate losses about $25,000. Insured.

JANESVILLE, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—The tobacco store of Alex. M. Russell, at Janesville, was burned this morning. Loss five thousand.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Bill Introduced to Incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company—Its Aims and Objects Explained—The Indian Appropriation Bill Considered—The Admission of Colorado and Utah as States Pressed—Amendment to the Shipping Act Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1873.

SENATE.

AMERICAN REGISTER GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, a bill was passed to grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI.

Mr. RAMSEY also reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads a bill, with amendments, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POOL, raising the salaries of Bureau officers in the Executive Departments at Washington.

By Mr. HARLAN, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute and Missouri Indian tribes, to survey and sell their reservation lying in Nebraska and Kansas, and with the consent of the Sacs and Foxes, to sell that portion of their reservation that lies within the State of Kansas.

By Mr. WINDOM, extending the time for the payment by settlers of lands on the late Sioux Indian reservation. Referred.

Also to incorporate the North Central Railway Company, and grant the right of way for the construction of its proposed road in Minnesota. Referred.

Also a bill to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company. It names as incorporators James Craig, of Missouri; John Wilson, Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggles, Virginia; William Helmick, Ohio; C. C. Cox, Maryland; J. H. Embry, Kentucky; T. B. Bryan, Illinois; William Stone, Iowa; Louis Dent, Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, Michigan, and empowers the company to buy and sell and hold real estate, provided it shall not own more than one million acres at any one time, and to make and enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners and their transportation in the United States. The company is also to have power to lend money on bond or mortgage on real estate situated within the United States, or upon hypothecations of real estate mortgages for any period of credit, and repayable by way of annuities or otherwise, to issue its own bonds to the extent of the value of its assets, and to receive money or securities on deposit at legal rates of interest, the capital stock to be one million dollars, with power to increase it as the company sees fit. Referred.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER'S EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. STEWART offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the exploration conducted by Lieutenant Wheeler west of the one hundredth meridian.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill to authorize certain postmasters to deposit public moneys in national banks was passed; also a bill to authorize deputy-collectors of customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases; also a bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to advancement in the navy; also the House bill to amend an act to establish a department of justice; also the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in the United States courts in certain cases; also the House bill in relation to new trials in Courts of Claims.

The Senate resumed consideration of the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

and discussion of our Indian policy. The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when an amendment providing for the removal of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin was non-concurred in.

Pending further action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES AS STATES.

Mr. TAFFLE (Nebraska), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. HOOPER (Utah) moved an amendment by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret.

The bill and amendment went over till to-morrow.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. LYNCH (Maine), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the second section of the act for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, and in trade with ports of the British North American province, the West India Islands and the Republic of Mexico.

After discussion the bill was passed.

PROMOTING EMIGRATION.

The House then took up a special bill reported on the 11th of March last, from the Committee on Commerce, to promote emigration to the United States. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration, and contains provisions for the registration of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger, Finkelenburg and Shellabarger, and was opposed by Messrs. Farnsworth, Wood, Potter, and W. R. Roberts.

At the conclusion of the debate, the bill was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 95, nays 61—which is practically a defeat of the bill.

Adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 5 P. M., January 9, 1873.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 9, 1873.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	4	3	0	0
Davenport	4	0	0	0
Keokuk	Gorge.		0	0
Cairo	16	9	0	0
St. Louis	9	1	0	5
Pittburgh	7	2	0	1
Cincinnati	30	2	0	0
Louisville	10	11	0	4
Memphis	8	5	1	0
Vicksburg	8	10	0	0
Shreveport	4	2	0	0
Nashville	15	4	0	1
N. Orleans*	13	5	0	2

*Below high water mark.

W. E. SMITH, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—River 29 feet 9 inches; falling. The underwriters to-day forbid all steamers to leave the landing. A couple of short Line packets left. Ice is forming in the water rapidly. Clear and windy; thermometer fourteen at dark.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—River stationary; 11 feet in canal; 9 feet in chute. Clear and cold, mercury ranged 10 to 20. Arrived.—Nick Longworth, and Louisville, Cincinnati. Departed.—Nick Longworth, Falls, New Orleans. The Louisville is expected to go down to-night. The board of underwriters announce that no more risks will be taken on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers above Memphis until further notice. The tug May caught and landed a new unlettered barge marked L. L. & R. S. Reed. The ice is not quite so abundant in the river as yesterday, but it is hardened by the cold. There are apprehensions of a gorge if the present weather continues forty-eight hours. The pilot house of the steamer Shannon, lying at the wharf, caught fire this morning from the stove pipe, but the flames were extinguished with the loss of the pilot house. The damage was only about $500, and will be repaired to-morrow. The fire was discovered by the chambermaid and extinguished by the men on the boat with buckets of water. Had it gained headway, it would most probably have destroyed the Sam J. Hale, Charley Bowen, Camellia, Grey Eagle and Lyttle, all of which lay directly above the Shannon, touching each other, and a sharp wind was blowing up stream. Extra precautions are being taken to prevent such disaster in the event of a fire on any boat.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—River falling slowly; 12½ feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cold.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati. Clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Clear and cool. River risen. Departed—City of Chester, Cairo; Mary Forsythe, St. Louis. Warmer.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—No change in the river other than that it is falling slowly. The weather continues cold, ranging during the day from 10 to 20 degrees above zero.

EVANSVILLE, January 9.—Clear and cold; mercury 13 to 22. River risen 40 inches; very full of heavy floating ice. No prospects of early navigation.

CAIRO, January 9.—Arrived—Joe Kennedy, Memphis, 6 P. M.; Chas. Rodman, New Orleans, 7. Departed—City of Alton, Evansville, last night; Utah, Arkansas river, 1 P. M.; John Kyle, Belmont, 7 P. M. River risen 20 inches; heavy ice running out of the Mississippi and some in the Ohio. The Arkansas Belle left for Paducah for Evansville this morning, but had to return this evening. Heavy ice above Paducah. Clear and cold.

VICKSBURG, January 9.—Down—Continental and Little Alps and barges. No boats up. Clear and cool. River falling.

Alleged Poisoner Arrested.

ALBANY, January 9.—A man named Elias Houghtaling has been arrested in Coeyman's, on suspicion of poisoning tea and sugar which he presented to a family at that place named Hazleton. Mr. Hazleton, his wife and one child partook of the tea and sugar, and the husband and child are yet sick. It is said Houghtaling has threatened to kill the family.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—The State Board of Agriculture organized to-day by electing L. T. Delano, of Ross, President; Simpson Harmount, of Tuscarawas, Treasurer; John H. Klepgart, Corresponding Secretary, and H. S. Babbitt, Recording Secretary. The next state Fair will be held at Mansfield the first week in September.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Right to Reissue Greenbacks Explained.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Opinions on the Death of Napoleon.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Additional Postal Railroad Cars Needed —Amending the Tariff Laws—Relief of Indians—Canal Around the Falls of St. Mary's River—Weather Probabilities.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1873.

THE RIGHT TO REISSUE GREENBACKS.

Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and explained the right claimed under the law to reissue the forty-four million dollars greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch, four millions of which were reissued last October. The majority of the committee are decidedly of opinion that no such authority exists, that the reissue was in violation of law, and much doubt the propriety of conferring such powers.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—THE TETON SIOUX.

The forthcoming report of Indian Affairs will contain the report of Assistant Secretary Cowan and the other commissioners appointed to confer with the Indians in and about Fort Peck mountain, who are the ones designated as the Teton Sioux. This report is quite interesting and fully explains the need of the appropriation about which so much dispute is made. The Indians called Teton Sioux, comprise in reality a number of different tribes or bands of the Sioux nation. The early voyagers designated the Sioux as Santees, or Teton Sioux, accordingly as they found them living on one or the other side of the Missouri. There appears also to have been, and to still be, two tribes, of larger numbers and influence—the Ogallallas and the Unkappas. In these days Red Cloud, Red Dog and Spotted Tail appear to be the leaders of the Ogallallas, while around Sitting Bull have gathered the Unkappas. Red Cloud's tribes and its associates are south of the Missouri, in Dakota and Wyoming mainly, while the others are in Montana and north of the river. Sitting Bull has always been and still is the implacable foe of the whites. In the progress of our frontier, we reach this region from east and west together up the Missouri and from the mountains. The whole region is alive with Indians at war with somebody always. It seems to have become a refuge for the discontented of other tribes, even south of the Platte. The Department has long had in contemplation the appropriation for them. The Commission early became satisfied that the first statement of their numbers was exaggerated and so respected the expenditures they were making to be stopped. General Cowan gives in detail the proceeding of the Commission, of their journey to and from Fort Peck, without an escort, a distance of over six thousand miles, their councils with the Indians, and their condition and numbers. The number of lodges gathered around Fort Peck, ready for the council, was four hundred and fifty-three. By count the number of Indians was about two thousand eight hundred, or about six to each lodge. A large number of these were children and it was evident that the full proportion of males, adults, did not come in. Communication, was had with chiefs representing one hundred and eighty-two more lodges. Of the adhesion of one hundred and twenty-two of these lodges to the agreement of peace, the Commissioners feel sure, and thought that the chief who had sixty-two lodges in his following would also come in before the snow flew. Sitting Bull, the most warlike chief, sent his brother-in-law. The whole number embraced by the Commissioners' operations and represented by the delegation brought here is over four thousand two hundred. Sitting Bull was represented as having had 700 hundred lodges under him in the spring. It was at the time negotiation were made, of having four hundred lodges on the war path against the Crows, his inveterate foes. It is stated also that it was estimated by the Fort Peck Indians that there were three thousand disaffected braves in their country, from Red Cloud and other reservations further south, Sioux, Araphoes, Utes, Bannocks, and even Cheyennes. On the whole there are probably not less than ten thousand of the Sioux nation, who are being gathered in and around Fort Peck and over whom the charges of fraud are made.

OPINIONS ON NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

Various opinions are expressed in aristocratic diplomatic circles here as to the effect of Napoleon's death. Some think that it will benefit the Napoleonic dynasty, as Louis Napoleon now being gone, they think the Prince Imperial will soon be on the French throne.

THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTORSHIP.

Bennett, of California, is a candidate for Supervising Inspector General in case General Nammo's nomination fails to receive confirmation.

OAKES AMES.

The feeling in the House of Representatives to-day seems to favor the expulsion of Oakes Ames. DIAMOND.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at ten o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McCombs' counsel. The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from Hall, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, who has been subpœnaed to bring the books of the Credit Mobilier, saying that on account of the sickness of his wife he did not expect to be here before next week. Henry C. Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees under Mr. Ames, made a contract with George A. Kennedy as book-keeper. Charles Neilson, son-in-law of Hon. James Brooks, has been subpœnaed.

McCombs said the committee has a clear judgment that it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything that Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane.

Witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between Alley and Brooks about the latter procuring the passage of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 9th of March, 1868. The understanding of witness was that said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks' son-in-law, Neilson. Brooks had received one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant on December 18th, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for seven thousand dollars and his draft for three thousand dollars, maturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid on January 20th, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for seven thousand dollars he received, or had given to his son-in-law, 200 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, and 5,000 shares mortgage bonds in addition to 100 shares Credit Mobilier stock, and that between the 26th of December and the 5th of January Brooks received $6,000 more Union Pacific Railroad bonds, and $6,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock, being about 370 per cent on the one hundred shares Credit Mobilier stock.

Witness had refreshed his memory about these facts by examining the books of Thomas C. Durant. Brooks was appointed one-tenth director of the Union Pacific Railroad on October 3d, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock. Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterward.

Mr. McCrary asked whether witness knew that Brooks had paid for the stock. Witness replied he did not see Brooks make any payment, the entries in Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his Private Secretary, and which entries were on Durant's books.

Witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of one hundred shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares.

McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here, and the difficulty of procuring them.

Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia, sent there by direction of the court, and were not in Hall's hands at present.

McComb said it appeared by a sworn statement of President Dillon, attested by Hall, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands, but one cash book, one general ledger and one letter box of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here unless specially ordered.

The Chairman requested McComb to make a list of such books as he wanted.

McComb said he would do so.

The Chairman said, being desirous of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as practicable, he would ask for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Alley said that the books are in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself.

Judge Black then remarked. Then the statement which was made that they cannot be produced was manifestly false.

Alley repeated that he saw them in Philadelphia in McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in court.

The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the committee.

Judge Black, again referring to the affidavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or he about those books.

Alley, replying, said he would not accuse any body of lying, but had only stated what he knew he had seen in the books himself.

The Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

During the proceedings McComb said he had a letter from Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read.

The chairman remarked that as they were going to have Crane before the committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time.

The letter McComb wished to offer is as follows:

No. 20 *Nassau Street, New York, Dec.* 28, 1872.—H. S. McComb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington, Del.—Dear sir: Yours of the 27th inst. is received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction to which you refer, I find by reference to a memoranda made on December 26th, 1867, that I received James Brooks' check for seven thousand dollars and a draft for three thousand dollars, due January 22d, 1868, and that I transferred, by Brooks' direction, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, one hundred shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and two hundred shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making, in addition to one hundred Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities for $10,000 paid. I also find by a memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Brooks on January 20, 1868, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with James Brooks.

Yours, truly, H. C. CRANE.

The following is the reply of T. B. Kingsland, cashier and managing man of the Ocean Bank in New York, to James Brooks, to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon:

"The discrepancy in the amount of checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published contained a check for $10,000 instead of $7,000, as now set forth. The check of $7,000 and draft of $3,000, if drawn, as stated, would make the two banksuch exist, it is stated, just as set forth in Durant, set forth in Kingsland's letter below.

New York, January 28.—Dear sir: James Brooks loaned large sums of money to T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad, and on his cashier and business manager I must have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks, and I settled all account's with Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks' check book shows no check for $10,000 to Durant, on $8,233.33, and never, acting for Brooks with Crane, paid for any one hundred or fifty shares of Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Neilson. I am confident that Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money without his check book or bank account showing it. They made no such showing.

Very respectfully,

JOS. B. KINGSLAND.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

As late as March last the British Government represented to our own that its attention had been particularly directed to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, and the system hitherto pursued and sacrifices made by Great Britain in attempting to suppress it, and to the possibility of devising more effectual measures to attain that object, and that the subject had been inquired into by Parliamentary commissions. Upon mature consideration of the entire question, Her Majesty's Government has come to the conclusion that, alone and unsupported, it would not be justified in coming to extreme measures which are our near neighbors. The Spanish Government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is concerned, remained unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regulations, professedly for its execution, are wholly inadequate to any emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slave holder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While the United States fully acknowledge their obligation to the general principle on which treaties are based, forbidding interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument, and says that no considerations like warmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect must more or less be liable to the charge which every man of honor in high station would feel to be applied to himself.

General Sickles is instructed, in decisive but respectful terms, to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act to which she is committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba by a refusal or neglect to enforce into effect the acts of the home government of humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgment of her inability to control the insurrection in Cuba. Secretary Fish says it has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress it, so far from it, have been made probably at the sacrifice of more than a hundred thousand lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity. Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptation for reckless adventurers here to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither is great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this Government to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the Island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the Island.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise in the lower lake region and Canada, and over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, with cloudy weather and occasional snow, and low temperature, in the two former sections, and northeasterly winds, with generally clear and colder weather, in the two latter sections; from the Ohio and lower Missouri valleys to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and northwesterly winds, with high pressure and generally clear weather, but on the Western Gulf coast northeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain. In the northwest and thence over the upper lakes and southward to Indiana northwesterly winds, with low temperature and clear weather.

RELIEF OF INDIANS.

The Interior Department to-day sent to the House a draft of an amendment to the act of July, 1862, for the relief of certain Indians in the Northern Superintendency. The general act provided for the disposal, with the consent of the Utes and Missouri tribes of Indians, of a portion of their reservation lying in Nebraska and Kansas, not exceeding 80,000 acres. The Indians refuse to be bound by the law, but are willing to sell their entire reservation and remove to the Indian Territory. The wishes of these Indians meet with the approval of the Indian office. The amendment proposed is intended to carry the same into effect by causing the land to be surveyed, appraised and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

POSTAL RAILROAD CARS.

The Postmaster General, Representative Twitchell and the Postmaster at Boston, were before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, their object being to have the postal railroad car arrangement largely extended and improved, owing to the increased necessities of the service. The Postmaster General was also in consultation with the Committee on the subject of an appropriation as a deficiency for the transfer of free mail matter, the law making a permanent appropriation for that purpose having been repealed.

AMENDING THE TARIFF LAWS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day discussed at some length the subject of amending the tariff or revenue laws at the present session, and finally appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Roberts (New York) and Kerr, to take the matter into consideration, and report to a full meeting of the committee. The opinion of several members of the committee is that there will be no important amendments, if any, at the present session.

THE CANAL AROUND THE FALLS OF ST. MARY'S RIVER.

The Secretary of War has submitted, for the consideration of the House Military Committee, two reports of Major Poe, of the United States Engineers, who is in charge of the construction of the canal around the falls of St. Mary's River, Michigan, concerning the necessity of placing the canal under the control of the United States. The War Department approves of the recommendations.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President to-day withdrew the nomination of Governor Bard as Postmaster at Chattanooga, at his own request, which removes all difficulties between the opposing friends of the administration in that State on the subject.

NOMINATION.

The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate: Wm. W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, vice Strickland, resigned.

ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Louisiana and Arkansas was referred to sub-committees of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to inquire into the late elections and condition of affairs generally.

THE NEW JUSTICE QUALIFIED.

Hon. Ward Hunt, the new Justice of the Supreme Court, was qualified to-day, and took his seat in the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

Printers' Statue to Greeley Proposed.

The Dead Emperor—Three More Jurors Obtained in Tweed's Case — Missing Silks Discovered—Executions in Stokes' Case—The "Tribune" Sued for Libel—A Firm Charged with Undervaluing Invoices.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1873.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The news of the death of Ex-Emperor Napoleon, which was received in this city before nine o'clock this morning, was not wholly unexpected, from the tenor of the dispatches received yesterday. It is seldom that a man at so advanced an age as Napoleon's—he being now sixty-five—has recovered from such an illness. Many have wondered that the Ex-Emperor although his age, survived the series of operations which have thus resulted in his death.

A special from London says that although the case of Ex-Emperor Napoleon was regarded as being very serious, the news of his death this morning appears to have created much surprise, as his demise was not believed to be so imminent. A dispatch sent from Chiselhurst late last night, stated that his condition was unchanged. Another dispatch forwarded this morning but a few hours before his death, announced that he had passed a better night, but that his symptoms remained the same.

POLITICAL.

The Liberal Republican General Committee for 1873 organized to-night by the re-election of Thomas E. Stewart as chairman. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the administration regarding the Louisiana difficulty, charging President Grant with despotism and declaring his policy as tending to the disruption of the republic.

The annual meeting of the Union League club, held this evening, Joseph H. Choate was elected President. The roll of membership contains 1,409 names. The deaths of members during the past year have been seventy. Among whom are Horace Greeley, John A. Griswold, George F. Putnam, George C. Satterlee and J. S. Kennedy.

PRINTERS' STATUE TO GREELEY PROPOSED.

The compositors of the *Tribune*, at a chapel meeting to-day, approved a proposition that the printing offices in the United States give one or more pounds of old type each for the purpose of making a statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected over his grave in Greenwood, and ask the compositors of the country to give the price of one thousand ems set up on February 3d next, the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Greeley, the money to be forwarded to the President of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, at 22 Frame street, by the 15th, which union Greeley was the first President.

UNDERVALUING INVOICES.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. publish a card, saying that they expect to make a satisfactory explanation of the suit against them. The charge against them is for undervaluing invoices. The amounts claimed to be due the Government are estimated to be very large, some accounts placing them at much over a million of dollars. There are various conflicting statements as to a settlement having been agreed to upon the payment to the Government of the amounts due, with a compromise of the penalties for $200,000.

MISSING SILKS DISCOVERED.

George Taylor Bradbury, a large dry goods dealer in the Bowery, and Henry P. Sturges were arrested to-day, charged with taking silks valued at $4,500 from the steamer Wyoming on October 15th. Sturges had offered some silk for sale which was identified as part of a lot missing, when he was arrested, and he stated that he got the silk from Bradbury, hence the arrest of the latter.

EXCEPTIONS IN STOKES' CASE.

The counsel for Stokes are still engaged preparing a bill of exceptions. Stokes says the exceptions will number twenty-eight, and the bill will be presented at the general term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday next. He has no doubt now that a trial will be granted.

JURORS IN TWEED'S CASE.

Three additional jurors were obtained to-day in Tweed's case, viz: Dennison R. Parker, expoliceman; Patrick J. Keeney, 15 Division street, toy merchant; and Richard Dawson, 452 Greenwich street, liquor dealer.

BEECHER IN FAVOR OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Henry Ward Beecher, to-night, in his lecture on "Compulsory Education," advocated female suffrage and compelling parents to send their children to school.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

John Harrington, who attempted to kill Julia Smith a few weeks ago, was convicted to-day in the Supreme Court sessions and sentenced to ten years in the State prison.

SECOND TRIAL OF FANNY HYDE.

The second trial of Fanny Hyde for the murder of George Watson, in Brooklyn, some time ago, will take place on the 20th inst. She is now at large on bail, and in very poor health.

WOODHULL IN JAIL.

Woodhull and "Col." Blood were arrested this evening and locked up in Ludlow street jail on a new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the mails.

THE "TRIBUNE" SUED FOR LIBEL.

The editor of the Brooklyn *Union* has sued the *Tribune* for libel for republishing an editorial from the Brooklyn *Eagle* attacking Bowen.

Proposed Amendment to the New York Constitution.

ALBANY, January 9.—In the State Constitutional Convention to-day, a proposition was made for an amendment providing for the appointment of a council of revision, without whose approval no bill passed by the Legislature, except by a two-thirds vote, shall become a law. The council should consist of two Senators, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, or such other justice as the Governor may appoint, the Attorney General and Governor. No action was taken.

Extensive Stealings.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 9.—It is now stated that the defalcations of Richard F. Clark, of Columbiana county, extend from 1864 up to the present time, and that they will reach $150,000. The entire trust fund of the county is gone.

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TO LET,

THE WAREHOUSE,

No. 8 Smithfield Street,

Now occupied by MELLING, ESTEP & CO.

Inquire at Artisans' Deposit Bank, or of

C. H. LOYE,

jan10-83-MWF Fourth Avenue.

WANTS.

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating also. Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. no23

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 181 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates. jan

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN Rooms, finished attic; walnut stair banister in hall; water and gas throughout; on Lot 20x100, near railroad shops on Market street; a board avenue, in Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price, $3,500. Terms accommodating. For further information inquire at REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 47 East Diamond street, Allegheny. jan

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting (short lap and patent jointed). G. S. HOFFSTOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@113¾

ONCE again comes the assurance from Rome that the Pope has no intention of leaving the Italian capital—this time in consequence of a rumor published that his Holiness meditated a departure on the Religious Corporations bill becoming a law.

IT is announced in the London papers that several companies are now organizing through England for the purpose of emigrating to America early in the spring, owing to the low price of farm labor. The singular part of the story is that all the London dailies advise the ill-paid farmers to emigrate, and several large meetings have been held for the purpose of encouraging the movement and raising the wherewith. About one half the English farmers already booked for America intend settling in Canada, the rest in the United States, but we will eventually get them all, or nearly so. There is not much of this practical, hard-working, honest element in this country as yet, but thousands of sturdy Englishmen are setting their faces Americawards.

FROM the Report of the Surveyor General, we learn that the amount paid into the State Treasury during the past year, was $48,155.48, which, although a little less than for the previous year, is about the average of yearly receipts since the passage of the act of May 20th, 1864. The following is a statement of the work done for which fees have been received, for the year: 1,942 copies of surveys, $971; 428 warrants, $214; 317 patents, $379.50; 584 searches, $146; 238 connections, embracing 2,665 tracts, $625.75; 147 copies of applications and 142 certificates miscellaneous copies, $194.50; 220 warrants issued, $990; 899 patent fees, including warrants of acceptance and other fees, $12,773.86—making a total of $16,194.61.

WE are always in favor of paying a man full value for his services, and for the duties, responsibilities, cares and expenses imposed on him by virtue of his position. The salary of the Governor of this State has never been an extravagant one, considering the character, learning and attainments of the individual who ought to fill that honorable and responsible position. The salary is in fact not enough, and the great State of Pennsylvania can well afford to increase it to some extent, we will not say how much, but at least to a figure that will enable the Executive to live in a suitable and becoming manner. Many expenses are incurred by him at all times of the year—necessarily imposed by his position—that are not required of one in private life; and aside from the question of the propriety of increasing the salary after the officer is elected, we think the action of the House was right and will be approved by a majority of the people.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY IN LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

So, after all, we are to have a Congressional investigation into the political troubles of Louisiana and Arkansas. The United States Senate has instructed the Committee on Privileges and Elections to visit the scenes of the late unpleasant struggle between warring factions, and report the result. The question of the constitutionality of this proceeding was discussed at length, and appears to have been affirmatively decided, as all the prominent lawyers in the Senate favored the appointment of the committee. How far Congress can take cognizance of, and interfere in State troubles of this nature, is an interesting question, and one which will tax the mind of the most profound statesman. The States being sovereign, it would at first appear that no power existed outside of themselves to decide internal political strifes; but when these strifes are prolonged and bitter enough to endanger the whole fabric of government and threaten to lead to revolution and bloodshed, some power must be exercised by an impartial tribunal to bring order out of chaos, and secure peace to the whole people. Wherein does this power exist unless in the General Government? The inhabitants of a State may become equally divided into two embittered factions, each disputing the right of the other to authority, and by the desperate nature of the struggle, confound the minds of all and render them incapable of arriving at a just decision; in such a juncture it appears to us the right and the duty of the Federal Government to step in, and in the name of the whole people exercise its Constitutional prerogative of seeing that the republican system of government is not endangered. We are willing to admit that it is a dangerous power, and one liable to be greatly and alarmingly abused, but is it any more dangerous or more alarming than for Congress to remain idle in the midst of a state of affairs like that existing at present in Louisiana, where open revolution is threatened. If the olive branch can be extended in this way by the general government, and order restored, is it not plain, common sense that the rights and liberties of all the people of the disordered State imperatively demand such interference? The question becomes all the more clear when Representatives in Congress, and Electors for President and Vice President are to be admitted or rejected. Two sets of these in the case of both Louisiana and Arkansas are now claiming to hold the legal authority from the people of those States, and Congress must decide which sets shall exercise the powers and duties of their respective offices. How, then, can this be done unless through a rigid inquiry into all the facts bearing on the matter, and after all the testimony that is obtainable has been heard?

In ordinary cases, we admit the courts or the General Assembly have jurisdiction over the internal matters of the State, but who shall decide when both these arbiters shall dispute among themselves, or, as in the case of Louisiana and Arkansas, two sets of judicial and legislative officers, each opposed to the other, shall claim to be the only rightful authority? Clearly, where the result is to decide the legality of an official of the general government, the latter must decide.

Outside of the expected decision, and regardless whether one shall be reached at all, we are glad, for the sake of the information which will be furnished the public, that Congress has taken a step forward in this unfortunate and troublesome matter. Light, now hidden beneath volumes of falsehood and partisan blindness, will be thrown upon this greatly misunderstood subject, and we have no doubt the result will be advantageous to the whole country. The opposition press will find in this effort of the Senate to bring order out of anarchy a new attempt at "centralization and despotic power;" but in this they will only be repeating the song which has been almost their entire stock in trade for the past four years, if not, indeed, the past twelve. Let the investigation be made, no matter who or which party may be proven to have done wrong. The people will be benefited in the end, and that is a sufficient reason for the action of the Federal Government in the matter.

During the discussion of the subject of instructing the committee in the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke warmly of the necessity of a careful and lasting settlement of all such cases in the future, and to this end offered an amendment to the Constitution, providing that all disputes hereafter on the election of Presidential electors shall be settled by the Supreme Court, Congress having power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. But in the absence of all law on the subject, it becomes the duty of Congress to decide the matter, either summarily—by accepting one set claiming to be elected—or by an investigation, as contemplated by the resolution of the Senate. Unless this is done, Louisiana and Arkansas may both fail to be represented in the electoral vote.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.

The cable yesterday brought the news of the death of the ex-Emperor Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or, as he was more generally known, Napoleon III., which took place as Chiselhurst, at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having been born in Paris, April 20, 1808. For some time past he had been suffering from a deadly malady, which from the first was thought by his physicians would result fatally. After undergoing a severe surgical operation some time since, his constitution gradually gave way and he continued to sink until the above named hour, when death relieved him from his intense pain.

Napoleon III. was the youngest son of Louis, King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was chiefly educated by his mother, who resided in Paris under the title of the Queen of Holland. After the battle of Waterloo the family retired to Augsburg, where he learned the German language and added to his store of knowledge. He had at this time, and subsequently, while in Switzerland, a tutor named Lebas, who first gave to him his short-lived lessons on republicanism. After this he studied at the military college at Thun, but was never distinguished as a bright scholar. When the revolution of 1830 broke out he petitioned Louis Phillipe for permission to return to France, but was refused. He took an active part in the revolution in Italy, in 1831, but afterwards, he, with his brothers, were banished from the Papal territory. The Duke of Reichstadt dying, in 1832, left him the successor of Napoleon I., not by legitimate descent, but by the Imperial edicts of 1804 and 1805, which set aside the usual order of descent, and fixed the succession in the line of the fourth brother of Napoleon, Louis, instead of in that of the elder brother, Joseph. From this time forward he never lost his ambition to acquire the throne of France, and used every means to win the people to his fortunes.

He wrote and published at this time several works of a political character, chiefly extolling the virtues and labors of his uncle, Napoleon I. But his active mind was not given wholly to literary matters, as we find him in the year 1836 at the head of the garrison at Strasbourg, proclaiming a revolution. This effort, however, resulted in a miserable failure, as the soldiers would not enlist in his fortunes, and he was taken prisoner. Louis Phillipe, refusing to have him executed, banished him from France. The next we hear of him is in the United States, where he, for a time, led a life of idleness and profligacy. Afterwards he drifted down into some of the South American States. The mortal illness of his mother took him again to Arenenberg in time to see her die on October 5, 1837. Subsequent to this the French Government demanded his extradition from Switzerland, owing to his efforts to defend his former conduct at Strasbourg. The Swiss Government refused this demand at first, but when about to assent to it, the Prince voluntarily retired to England.

Here we find him dividing his time between work of a literary character and an effort to organize another revolutionary expedition. In 1840, accompanied by a few faithful followers, in all numbering about fifty persons, he sailed from England with a tame eagle mounted on a pole—making himself thereby a laughing stock—in the hope of exciting sufficient enthusiasm among the French peasantry to enable him to ultimately succeed in his darling idea of mounting the throne of France. Again he was defeated in his purpose; the soldiers repudiated him, and his eagle failed to stir up the people. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. Here he again turned to literary pursuits, and published a work called "Historical Fragments," in which he drew a contrast between the revolution of 1834 and that in England in 1688. He also wrote on the sugar question, and on pauperism, in the latter developing a strong tendency towards socialistic views, and other matters, chiefly political.

After remaining six years in prison, he effected his escape—assisted by his physician—in the dress of a workman, and again reached England. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he repaired at once to Paris, where he was elected a deputy to the National Assembly, Lamartine opposing his admission without success. In 1850 on the election of a President of the French Republic, he was found to be the most popular candidate, and he was therefore chosen. While President, he was constantly intriguing to effect his cherished purpose of establishing himself on the Imperial throne. The commander of the Paris forces was dismissed, and much trouble ensued between the Prince President—as he was called—and the Assembly, the latter being denounced by him subsequently as factious and refractory. The breach widened during the summer between the Prince and the Representatives, when suddenly, on the night of December 2d, he declared Paris in a state of siege, dissolved the Assembly, imprisoned 180 of the members, dragging many of them from their beds, and ordered the soldiery to shoot down any citizens offering resistance or siding with the Assembly. A decree was issued declaring universal suffrage, and ordering an election of a President for the term of ten years. Napoleon was elected, and began to prepare for the restoration of the Empire. On November 21 and 22 the people were asked to vote on the question of reviving imperial dignity in the person of the President, which resulted favorably, and he was accordingly declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III. Thus the long cherished hope was at last crowned with success.

In January, 1853, Napoleon was married to Eugenie, Countess de Teba, a Spanish lady of great beauty and accomplishments, who survives him. In March, 1856, a son was born, who also lives, possibly to endeavor to regain his father's lost crown. The subsequent history of the dead ex-Emperor is familiar to our readers. His connection with the allied forces which fought Russia from 1854 to 1856, his war with Austria, and his latest attempt to wrestle with the German King, are all known to our readers. Since the latter failure he has resided in England with his family, in retirement, where death overtook him at a ripe old age. Attempts to assassinate him were made on two occasions, but he continued to retain the confidence of his people until his unfortunate struggle with the forces of King William. He made France a good ruler, devoted to progress in material wealth, and history will give him his proper place among the noted men who have passed away, of whom he was by no means the least.

AN astonishing young female farmer has been found in Pittsfield, Mass. She is a curly-haired blonde. She manages a farm, plants and digs potatoes, hoes corn, can swing a scythe, and is great at driving horses; she feeds the stock, does the dairy work, and draws the wood in the winter. Last week, when the quicksilver was down to zero, this noble virgin was seen starting for the woods with her horse and sled, "the rosiest, heartiest, healthiest and happiest young woman in Berkshire." It is stated that she is not "engaged," which demonstrates the clear mind that the Berkshire young gentlemen are sadly deficient in common sagacity.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE than five hundred and fifty millions sterling are invested in railways in Great Britain and Ireland.

ELEVEN hundred immigrants arrived at Houston, Texas, for settlement in that State, on the 20th and 21st ult.

CHICAGO proposes to send a model slaughter-house to Vienna. New York should send a model murderer.

ST. LOUIS people carry frozen apples in their pockets to avoid the rheumatism. When through with the fruit they give the apples to poor little boys.

IT is a pleasing coincidence that Stokes received his sentence to be hanged on the anniversary of his crime. Fisk was shot on the 6th of last January.

GREAT BRITAIN'S revenue receipts for the quarter ending December 31st amount to $28,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the preceding quarter.

DURING the first nine months of last year England made away with 10,103,641 gallons of spirits—1,163,449 gallons more than she drank during the corresponding time in 1871.

MR. K. JONES, of Conneautville, Pa., recently sued G. B. McDonnell, a dentist of that place, for damages sustained in extracting a tooth, and was on Saturday awarded $1,400 damages.

THEY don't die suddenly and with their boots on at Marblehead, Mass. Of the 210 deaths there last year, 5 were of persons over 90 years old, 17 of those between 80 and 90, and 26 between 70 and 80.

A NEGRO jailer named Jason Jackson was hanged at Fernandina, Florida, on the 27th of last month, for brutally shooting a Swedish sailor who had escaped from the prison, but who came to peacefully surrender himself.

A YOUNG man of Indianapolis recently died in consequence of relinquishing the habit of chewing tobacco. Patrons of the weed will be admonished by his sad fate to avoid the pernicious counsel of those who declaim against its use.

A CERTAIN Mr. Woodhouse is pressing a claim of $833,000,000 before the Mexican Claims Commission, and does not seem to consider that Mexico would have to mortgage herself from Chihuahua to Yucatan to satisfy one-half his demand.

IT is stated as a fact, that every Governor, every United States Attorney, and about three-quarters of all the Judges that are sent to Utah by the Washington Government, are shortly afterward accused of "affiliations with the Mormons."

FRANCE is "growing backwards." The national census, just taken, shows a total population of 36,102,921—a decrease of 366,935 since 1866. It appears that the population of the United States is over 2,000,000 in excess of that of France.

ANOTHER farmer who would not give up smoking while hauling a load of hay to Springfield, Ill., was seen prowling around that town trying to get six months' time on a new wagon, and enquiring what was good to put on scorched horses to save their lives.

A KANSAS man dropped a little note to a neighbor's wife, inviting her to meet him under the pale silver moon. The husband got the note first, and kept the appointment. Two doctors have been on the Kansas man, in whom they found a rich lead mine.

GERMANY and Italy are swapping commodities. Bismarck has shipped all his Jesuits to Rome, and Victor Emmanuel has decreed the expulsion of all gipsies from his dominions. These expatriated loafers will take up their line of march toward the North.

BECAUSE in the wedding procession of the Emperor of China there were two black, two white, six yellow, six red, two blue, and two embroidered yellow umbrellas, the New York *World's* absurd punster concludes that his Majesty was preparing for a long reign.

ANDERSON WARD, a colored man, lay down in a pile of cotton seed at the Memphis oil works the other day, and did not get up again alive. The warmth of the seed enabled him to sleep soundly, during which the pile above him toppled over, and he was smothered.

ENGLISH love of sport may be shown by the fact that during the past financial year British sportsmen have paid into the exchequer more than half a million pounds, the items being: Dog licences, £279,425; game licenses, £189,824; gun licenses, £62,437; and race horse duty, £9,521.

THE manufacture of apple-jack has been carried on very extensively during the past season, especially in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. In the fourth internal revenue district of the latter State the distilleries have turned out no less than 150,000 gallons of this article. The government tax of seventy cents per gallon will therefore yield a revenue of $105,000.

THE London *Daily News* on the Burke-Froude controversy is not satisfied with the historian's championing of England's cause. It deplores that he "left the victory with Father Burke" and started O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow Irishmen with a fresh fever of Fenianism. It supposes, as an excuse for its doubt on the matter, that "there was a sort of chivalry" in the undertaking.

SEVENTEEN members of a pleasant brotherhood, calling itself "Bequillard's Assommeurs," have recently been arrested in Paris. They went about in side streets, pretending to be soldiers maimed at Solferino, and begging for alms. When the victim felt in his pocket for money, the beggars would step behind him, slip off their wooden legs, and stun him with them so as to get all his valuables.

A NEW HAVEN revivalist the other night painted the future state of the wicked in gloomy colors, and, saying that his father died a very wicked man and had gone to hell, was proceeding, when a young man rose to go out. The preacher at once announced that there was a young man going straight to the same burning region, when the seceder stopped and coolly asked: "Well, Elder, don't you want to send some word to your father?"

THE election of United States Senator from Massachusetts for six years in place of Henry Wilson, whose term expires with the present session, will come before the legislature, under the law of Congress, on Tuesday, the 14th of January. The candidates will be George S. Boutwell, secretary to the treasury, which office he will vacate on the 15th of January, and Hon. Henry L. Dawes, present representative in Congress from the Tenth district, both Republicans, of course.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has just perfected a new machine which is likely to have a better sale than his more celebrated prayer-gauge. It is a respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this simple means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upward of an hour at a time with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

THE Paris papers tell of a duel on a piano between two musicians. They played for forty-eight hours without food or drink. Having commenced with pieces of a sedate character, they passed on to waltzes and thence to operatic music. One had played the Miserere in "Il Trovatore" five hundred and eighty times, and was commencing on the five hundred and eighty-first performance of that piece, when he sank to rise no more. The other was conveyed to the hospital, his life being despaired of, and the four seconds are suffering from mental aberation.

THE Indianapolis *News* says that a gentleman of that city has made an agreement with his wife that he will give her $100 if she can eat a quail a day for thirty days. She has the privilege of cooking the bird in any manner, of eating it at any time of day she chooses, but one quail she must eat each day. She has got through with eighteen, and bids fair to win the wager. The theory is that quail soon nauseates, and the proudest stomach quails before the task of devouring one daily. A similar wager was made and won in Washington two years ago, but the winner get quail enough to last him the rest of his life.

JACOB WINGER, who lives about three miles east of Oil City, Pa., was killed on Tuesday last by the accidental discharge of his gun in the hands of his son. The father had cleaned out the gun preparatory to going hunting, and put it up on the rack. The son took the gun down, asking if it was loaded, and was answered in the negative by the father. The son then blowed in the muzzle of the gun, and finding it was obstructed, tried to clean out the vent by blowing in it. Not succeeding he put a cap on the nipple to blow out the obstruction. When the hammer fell the gun discharged a full load, taking in the head of the father, who stood close to the muzzle of the gun, killing him instantly.

THERE is a noted revival preacher who is making a great sensation in Dubuque, his name being the Rev. E. P. Hammond. The ways of this apostle are eccentric. The other day, he mounted a fiery steed, and, cantering through the streets of the city, cried out at the top of his voice, "Come to Jesus." This was a way he had of advertising a meeting which he was about to hold. A few days previously he made a similar sensation by going into a rum-shop and loudly exhorting both the bar-keeper and the boozy to repentance; but upon this occasion he was treated with irreverence by the aforesaid bar-keeper, who simply asked the reverend gentleman "what he would take."

A REPORTER of a Troy newspaper has been inquiring into the motives which actuated the maker of the Cardiff Giant. This man, whose name is Sela, is at present employed in stone-cutting at Troy, and seems to be an eminently practical sort of person. He says he had nothing to do with the Cardiff humbug further than to make the model and cut the stone, for which he received his pay. For the model that he first made he received $500. He asserts that if a man should come to him and ask him to carve a devil, he would carve the biggest devil in Hades, and if another should ask him to carve an angel, he would chisel the most beautiful angel that kneels at the throne of God (if he could), and both at the same bench and with the same tools, provided he was paid for it.

THE tendency toward technical instruction is rapidly growing in Germany. Very successful are their schools for printers, in which the pupil is taught not only the theory and practice of printing, but a knowledge of other languages and of the types of all languages which he may be apt to meet in the exercise of his trade. Beside these schools there has lately been established at Leipsic one for booksellers. Three years' study is enjoined by the course, which takes in both the literary and commercial phases of the business. The studies prescribed are terrifically numerous and comprehensive. There are the ancient and modern languages, natural sciences, mathematics, the science of commerce, geography, drawing, writing, bibliography, booksellers' technical information and management, history, statistics, æsthetics, debate, elocution, and the types and written characters of all languages. With acquirements like these, the bookselling trade will not be merely a trade, but a most worthy and dignified profession. Nothing could be more hopeful and liberalizing in all directions than such accurate technical education.

PERSONAL.

THE Pope has lost $200,000 by the failure of a fallible Brussels bank.

THE Robert Grant who has been made class-poet at Harvard is not the President's son.

EDWIN A. STEVENS, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., is 17 years old and worth $40,000,000.

SENATOR HARLAN has been elected President, and his son Secretary, of the Cedar Rapids and St. Louis Railroad.

THE first person hanged in Minnesota was Mrs. Bilausky, about twelve years ago. Her countenance was not *fair*, and she died.

HASSAN PASHA, the Khedive's son, is coming to this country, and will be shown around by General Thaddeus Mott, of the Egyptian army.

GAMBETTA'S parentage and religion, as well as his politics, are rather mixed. He was born in France of parents who emigrated from Italy.

HAVE we forgotten to say that Santa Anna still lives? He is daily expected at Vera Cruz. The old fellow is about seventy-six years of age.

MRS. GENERAL MCCLELLAN is expected to pass a part of the season in Washington as the guest of her parents, General and Mrs. Marcy, at the Arlington.

MRS. LUBIN has been installed as pastor of a Western pulpit. Sweet is the savor of her name, and sweet her sanctity. No doubt there will be some extracts from her sermons.

JOHN P. HALE is a confirmed paralytic, and has softening of the brain. He cannot leave his room, and will not probably live a great while. He is nearly sixty-seven years old.

DR. PUSCHMANN, of Munich, publishes a psychological study, in which he endeavors to prove that the genius of Wagner, the musical composer, is overshadowed by mental aberration.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, the Czarowitz of Russia, is progressing hopefully towards convalescence from his illness. The fever has almost passed away and his condition of strength is satisfactory.

MADAME DE PERIGOT has left to the French Academy of Sciences a legacy of 20,000 francs for the foundation of a prize, to be awarded every two years, for the purpose of assisting astronomers and encouraging astronomical researches.

THE Pope has a devoted admirer, a German countess, who has made a vow that every year she would send him a purse of gold and a converted Jew. She has made good her vow, and her first offering to the church was received with imposing ceremonies.

THE daughter of the Khedive of Egypt is an economical little body, and not fond of display. She is to be married soon and a part of her order to a Parisian artist is for one hundred flounces of point d'Alencon at $800 a yard, and $30,000 worth of other laces are to be added.

GEN. GEO. W. JONES, of Iowa, has deserted the Democratic party. In a letter to Hon. James Harlan he declares his intention to act hereafter with the Republicans. General Jones once represented the Democracy of Iowa in the United States Senate.

"SQUIRE AIKEN'S daughter eloped and was clandestinely married to a "worthless young man of the name of Lemuel Van Hoosen," and Squire Aiken was just too late in his pursuit to forbid the bans, and the little town of Hobart, N. Y., is stirred to its very foundations.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, the distinguished Cuban, has published in Paris a decree emancipating all his 1,500 slaves in the ever faithful isle. These slaves are now in servitude to the Spanish officials, who have confiscated all the Aldama properties they could lay their hands on.

JOHN F. PAWSON & Co., whose failure in London has been announced, was formerly known as the firm of Bentley, Pawson & Co. Their principal establishment was at Nos. 13 and 14 St. Paul's Churchyard. The liabilities of the firm are $2,000,000, instead of $15,000,000, as heretofore announced.

AMONG the passengers by the Henry Chauncey, from New York to Aspinwall, was a Miss Mora, of Costa Rica. She had accompanied the family of President Guardia to Europe, and was on her return home by way of New York. There she contracted diptheria, and died at Aspinwall on the 23d ultimo.

THE New York *Herald* is facetious over the case of the Rev. John E. Yell, pastor of the Macedonian Baptist Church, near Lewiston Springs, Spartanburg, South Carolina, who, it says, has gone to Albany, New York, where he has been recommended to sojourn for five years in order to get cured of an attack of Ku-Klux.

FANNY PRICE, the woman who occupied Mrs. Fair's cell in the San Francisco prison immediately after it was vacated by the fair Laura, has been found guilty, despite abundant protestations of innocence and tears, copiously shed, of passing a "spiel marke," and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

CARLOTTA PATTI has been offered, by telegraph from Havana, $20,000 gold for ten performances, but a previous engagement with her manager, Max Strakosch, compels her to decline this offer. The present will be the last season of the celebrated cantatrice in public. She retires to private life after this engagement.

DAME RUMOR has it that Miss Agnes Ethel is shortly to be married to a young scion of one of New York's oldest Knickerbocker families. Should the marriage actually take place, it will be the bewitching actress's second experiment that way, she having some ten years ago wedded a Virginian named Lewis, from whom she was divorced two years later.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON, the English tragedienne, is not only not a Miss, as generally known, but also not English, and never a Neilson, as not so generally known. She was born in 1849 at Saragossa, Spain, of a Spanish father and English mother, and is, therefore, a Spanish lady. Neilson is the mother's name, which the handsome Adelaide assumed upon entering the theatrical profession.

CHANCELLOR MASSINGBERD, who has been seriously ill, died recently. He was one of the most learned and orthodox of the Church of England clergy. In 1822 he was graduated from Magdalen College, Oxford, taking a second class degree, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1824, and priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1825. After having been a prebendary of the Cathedral of Lincoln for many years, he was made Chancellor and Canon in 1862. He strongly advocated the revival of convocation, and vigorously opposed the ordination of Dr. Temple. He was an old-fashioned tory as well as churchman.

A Grateful Cat.

A cat in a Swiss cottage had taken poison, and came, in a pitiful state of pain, to seek its mistress' help. The fever and heat were so great that it dipped its own paws into a pan of water, an almost unheard of proceeding in a water-hating cat. She wrapped it in wet linen, fed it with gruel, nursed it and doctored it all the day and night after. It recovered, and could not find ways enough to show its gratitude. One evening she had gone up stairs to bed, when a mew at the window aroused her, she got up and opened it, and found the cat, which had climbed the pear tree nailed against the house, with a mouse in its mouth. This it had laid as an offering at its mistress' feet and went away. For above a year it continued to bring these tributes to her. Even when it had kittens they were not allowed to touch this reserved share, and if they attempted to eat it the mother gave them a little tap, "this is not for them." After awhile, however, the mistress accepted the gift, thanked the giver with a pleased look, and restored the mouse, when the cat permitted her children to take the prey which had served its purpose in her eyes. Here was a refined feeling of gratitude remembered for months after, quite disinterested, and place above the natural instincts (always strong in a cat) toward her own offspring.—*Good Words.*

THE English green-grocer is a personage of some importance in London. Not only does he supply the family with articles necessary for the table, but he also provides at times the waiters, who, on grand occasions, hand them to the invited guests. Sometimes he is even fortunate enough to be able to furnish a Lord as a guest at the dinner party of some wealthy citizen, and charges in the bill accordingly. Though addicted to hard breathing, and having a wandering eye, and an inveterate habit of standing on one leg, and contemplating the opposite wall, and making violent rushes at the dishes when disturbed, he has been hitherto the only resource of genteel poverty wishing to make a show. Now, the messengers in the public department have invaded the precincts immemorially the right of the green-grocer. They are getting business. They are quiet and respectable-looking. They are in the habit of carrying messages, and therefore obedience to the slightest whisper comes more natural to them. Besides, they are not known in the neighborhood, in which fact there is a decided advantage over the green-grocer, who is apt to be recognized by more than one of the guests. The aggrieved green-grocers have appealed to Mr. Gladstone, but he has declined to interfere.

IN 1865, 1866 and 1867, Congress levied a tax on all cotton exported. The proceeds of that tax amounted to $70,000,000. Ever since that time there has been an effort made to have this tax refunded. The tax receipts have been largely bought up by a combination, and all have been united in an organized onslaught upon Congress. A job of this magnitude is of the most dangerous character. All that is required is to pass an act declaring that the money be repaid. The amount is very large. The present holders of the claims got them for a few cents on the dollar, and therefore can afford to make a large dividend, and still have enormous profits. They can afford to distribute thirty or forty millions of dollars for favorable legislation.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S,
LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S,
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply the very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and others by KEG or CAN LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jenkins Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty.
de18-MWF

DREKA
Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET.
MWF Philadelphia Pa.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
se28:MWF

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. E. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. de27:fb

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bolley, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
WHITE GOODS!
Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
India Twills and Yomesite Stripes,
Irish Linen and shirt Fronts,
Tidies and Handkerchiefs,
Two Button Kid Gloves,
Two Button Opera Shades,
Barèges and Donna Maria,
SPANISH LACES,
Guipure Laces,
FELT SKIRTS
Broche Shawls,
Wool Shawls, &c.,
A good assortment at
Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
SEASONABLE GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS.
Barred Dressed Flannels,
FELT SKIRTS,
Men's Underwear,
Ladies' and Child's Underwear
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.
HOSIERY,
Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets.
Black Velveteens,
Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
HANDKERCHIEFS
Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,
CORDS AND TASSELS,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fringes, Gimps, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
FINE LACE GOODS.
EMBROIDERED AND INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cashmere Scarfs.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE HOSIERY,
SLIPPER PATTERNS.
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ZEPHER KNIT GOODS,
SUSPENDERS, BOWS, &c.
SILK, CASHMERE AND KNIT MUFFLERS.
JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES.
DOLLS,
And many other useful Holiday Gifts, at
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS
Opened Since January 1st.
DRY GOODS
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NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
GRADE
BRUSSELS
BODY
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
Monday, Jan. 6, '73,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Fine Lonsdale Muslin,
At 8½c, Good Light and Dark Prints,
At 8½c, Good Shirting Prints,
At 8½c, Black and White Prints,
At 8½c, Black and Grey Prints,
At 12½c, Heavy Duck Toweling,
At 25c, Good Grey Twilled Flannel.
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE COTTON,
WIDE SHEETING.
TABLE LINEN,
TURKEY RED TABLING.
BUTCHER'S LINEN,
TICKINGS, &c., &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
31
AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN
2,000 YARDS
Heavy Black Poplin Alpaca,
AT 31c. THE 50c QUALITY.
We offer the above Poplins at an astounding low price, and we are willing to compare with goods being retailed at 50 cents. Call and examine.
500 Pairs Shirts and Drawers,
At 65c to close, former price $1.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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se22:kd

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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JOHN S. SCOTT,
G. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy20:72

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

There was considerable activity in the money circles of this city to-day. The banks are in a fair condition to meet most of the demands now made upon them, with a prospect, as the season advances, of daily growing stronger in the way of loanable funds. The country bankers, who have during the past sixty days drawn out all their balances from the city, and have in numerous instances been borrowers, are again making balances with their city correspondents, and in this way are adding to the available line for discount here. Capitalists, the banks have not a very large amount of capital floating around loose. But still here and there blocks of money can be found when the proper inducements in the shape of security and rates are offered, and the difficulty to negotiate first class prompt paying paper is not near so great as it was two weeks ago.

The general trade of the city is fair. The amount of coal shipped within the past few days, if it safely reaches its destination, will, it is estimated by good authority, bring back to this city nearly two million of dollars. This, if it arrives within the next thirty days, will prove opportune for the spring trade, and do much to make money plenty.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	112
U. S. Sixes—1881	115¾
" —coupons	115¾
5-20—1867	113¾
5-20—1864	113¼
" —1865	114
" —1865 new	113¾
" —1867	115¾
" —1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	111
10-40s—coupons	113
Currency 6's	118

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	92
Erie	26¾
Michigan Southern	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	100¾
Rock Island	104
North Western, Common	86¾
Pacific Mail	31
Western Union Telegraph	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Fulton Preferred	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	50
Fort Wayne	96
Adams Express	69¾
American Express	64¾
United States Express	115
Harlem	131

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56½
Reading R. R.	97
United Co's New Jersey	122
Cam'd & Amboy & R. R.	132½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	59
Lehigh Valley R. R.	57¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Northern Pacific	31
Pittsburgh City 6's	101
A. & P. R. R.	47
Central Transportation	

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

APPLES—We can report increased receipts, and a continued dull market; prices, however, remain unchanged; ranging from $2.50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mills two bushel, 36c; two and a half bushel, 44c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghany, two bushel, 36c.

BRAN—$15 and per bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate inquiry, mostly, however, for small lots; but there is no change in prices; 4@6½c, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts and 4c unusually heavy supply, prices continue weak and drooping; we repeat former quotations; inferior to fair, 8@15; medium to good, 18@22; prime to choice, 24@27c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—Continues very quiet, but there is no change whatever in prices, prime Goshen, 16¾@17c; common, 13@15c.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at 18½ free on cars, a decline of 1 to 2½c, within the past thirty days.

CANNED GOODS—Continue dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected; prices, however, are without quotable change.

CIDER—Unchanged, $4@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@5c; Peaches, 7@8c; Blackberries, 10@12; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 4@5c.

EGGS—Quiet, but there is no quotable change in prices, fresh still quoted at 30@33 limed, 26@ 26. There is a good supply of the latter, while the former are scarce.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand, and the market is firm in sympathy with wheat, but there is no change whatever in prices; spring wheat, $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9 for red winter wheat. Liverpool is still reported quiet, and the same is true of New York, and the most of the leading western markets. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued brisk demand for Wheat, and with very slight supply and receipts, prices are strong, but unchanged; $1.15@1.50 for good to choice. Oats very scarce and with considerable inquiry, prices are firm at 43@ 45c, as to quality. Many dealers are unable to supply the wants of their customers, and it is possible that higher figures than those quoted might be obtained. Shelled Corn is also scarce, and prices, in consequence, are well maintained, 40 on track, and 42 free in elevator. Ear is in very light supply, too, and we hear of sale at 65 to 70. Rye is quotable, in the absence of sales, at 90@ 95, buying and selling. There is a moderate demand for Barley, and prices accordingly at 80@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very quiet, as is always the case at this particular time; but now that the holidays are slightly, and stocks in the hands of country merchants are light, it is safe to predict that business will soon commence to pick up again. Coffee, according to our extern dispatches, are still quoted strong, though no sales are reported of late. We can report a continued good demand for New Orleans Molasses, but prices remain unchanged. Syrups continue quiet.

SUGARS—Crushed, 11½c; Granulated, 11¼c; Powdered, 11¼c; A Coffee, 11c; R. Dutch Ex. C. 10½c; Ex. C. 10½c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 21c; Fair, 22c; Good, 23c; Prime to choice, 24@25c; Roasted in ½ package, 30c; Java, 30@35c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Ground Pepper, 25c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Is quoted at 6½@7c per pound, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@75c.

HAY—Baled continues to come in freely, and with a fair demand, the market continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to $25@30, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Unchanged, $@22 per bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 90c; No. 2, 80.

ONIONS—$2.50@2.75 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.20@1.30, according to quality, and Mixed at $1.25@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.30.

POTATOES—The receipts for some time past have been comparatively light, and the supply, in proportion to the wants of consumers, ample; the demand is light and prices remain unchanged; 35 to 36c per bushel, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for good to choice. Oats very scarce and with considerable inquiry, prices are firm at 45@ 45c, as to quality. Many dealers are unable to supply the wants of their customers, and it is possible that higher figures than those quoted might be obtained. Shelled Corn is also scarce, and prices, in consequence, are well maintained, 40 on track, and 42 free in elevator. Ear is in very light supply, too, and we hear of sale at 65 to 70. Rye is quotable, in the absence of sales, at 90@ 95, buying and selling. There is a moderate demand for Barley, and prices accordingly at 80@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Death of Napoleon.

HIS LAST HOURS.

The Empress Inconsolable.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL PROSTRATED

Rochefort to Return to Prison—General Von Roon Tired of Office—Speedy Payment of the Geneva Award Urged by Sir Stafford Northcote—Fall of a Floor and a Number of Persons Buried Underneath.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 8—3 P. M.—The following bulletin from the physicians who were with Napoleon during his last hours has just been issued:

"Ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night, better than the preceding night. In the morning his physicians had a consultation and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon to-day. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular, eighty four beats to the minute. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared, the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock."

FAILURE OF SILK MERCHANTS.

The Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are five hundred thousand dollars.

SPEEDY PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD URGED.

LONDON, January 9.—At a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech, in the course of which, while declining to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Washington, declared that he intended to support the Government's policy with regard to it. He urged the speedy payment of the damages awarded by the Geneva Board.

DISTURBANCES FEARED.

Disturbances are feared in South Wales, in consequence of the strike of miners.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Fifty-nine fishermen of Yarmouth were drowned in the recent gale.

APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

Edwin James has appealed to the courts against the Bench's decree by which he was expelled from the bar in 1861, while absent in America. He states that want of funds alone prevented him from making application years ago.

FALL OF A FLOOR.

The upper floors of the granary of the Lion Brewery at Lambeth fell to-day. The manager of the establishment, the clerks and other employes were buried in the ruins. The fire brigade is at work trying to rescue the victims of the disaster, there is little hope that any of them will be saved.

LONDON, January 9.—*Evening.*—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst as well as in London by surprise. The Emperor's relatives, attendants and household when the latter retired last night had prepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he would undergo a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Guil went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 4 o'clock, when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly despatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Guil was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the Church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of his danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Guil and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired.

The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was at the bed-side at his last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Dr. Corvisart and Clover, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of his household were present.

Since the Emperor's death, the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations. The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected. The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always very popular with the masses.

The evening journals publish long obituaries, full of expressions of mourning.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, January 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually, and refuses consolation. Louis, the Prince Imperial, is prostrated with grief.

The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT RETURNING TO PRISON.

PARIS, January 9.—M. Rochefort will soon return to prison to serve out the term of his sentence, his health having been partially restored by his residence in Versailles.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, January 9.—*Evening.*—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate its effect here. The imperialists of course are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager De Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made a shipwreck of the empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in re-establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country."

None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

PRINCE NAPOLEON VS. LE FRANC.

Prince Napoleon's action against ex-Minister Le Franc and the Prefect of Police for illegal expulsion from France came up for a hearing to-day. After the preliminary proceedings, further hearing of the case was postponed one week. The Prince was interdicted from pleading in person.

GERMANY.

PROSECUTION OF PUBLIC JOURNALS.

BERLIN, January 9.—In the Prussian Diet to-day an interpellation, signed by a large number of members, was introduced, asking the Government by what authority of law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal allocution.

TIRED OF OFFICE.

General Von Roon made a personal explanation. He had some time ago requested permission to retire from the Ministry solely because he desired to be released of the burdens of office, of which he had become weary, but by the especial desire of the Emperor he had withdrawn his application, and would continue to perform the duties of his department.

SPAIN.

MILITARY.

MADRID, January 9.—General Moriores has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces in the north.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Bilboa Cable Company have obtained a concession for the construction of a special line of telegraph from Bilboa to Madrid for the transmission exclusively of cable dispatches.

RAILROADS.

New York, New Haven and Hartford.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At New Haven, yesterday, at the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company since the consolidation of these two lines, one of the stockholders charged that something like half a million of the funds of the road were unaccounted for. His resolution for inquiry, however, failed to pass.

The Constitutionality of the Enforcement Act Affirmed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., January 9.—In the case of the United States against Gwin, Collector of County Taxes, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court in October last for violation of the second section of the enforcement act in disqualifying colored voters by throwing their names off the assessment lists, Justices Strong and Bradley this morning rendered a verdict overruling the motion for the arrest of judgment made by the defendant's counsel, on the ground that the act of Congress was unconstitutional, thereby affirming the constitutionality of the law. The court sentenced Gwin to pay a fine of $2,000 and the costs of the prosecution.

Centennial Anniversary Meetings.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—Interesting meetings were held yesterday, last night and to-day in the Capitol by the Commissioners, corporators and friends of the centennial commission. Eloquent and enthusiastic speeches were made by Hon. H. S. Foot, Bailey Peyton, Colonel A. S. Colyar, George Lewis, Senator Richards, Thomas Caldwell, Colonel W. H. Prosser, and others. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to make an appropriation for the international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and the Legislature of Tennessee will be memorialized on the subject. Much interest is felt in the centennial anniversary.

An Old Man Murdered.

CLEVELAND, O., January 9.—George McCanaughy, an old man, living alone in Salem, O., was found dead in his house this morning, with two bullet holes through his breast. A $150, which the deceased had on his person the day previous, are missing, it is supposed the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. There is no clue to the assassin.

LEGISLATURES.

Florida

TALLAHASSEE, January 9.—Both branches of the Legislature effected a permanent organization yesterday. No business of importance was done. The Republican caucus, on the evening of the 7th, came near breaking up in a general row over the election of Conover as Speaker, whose election created intense dissatisfaction. Senator Osborn's chances for re-election are continually waning.

In the Senate to-day the Democrats, with the help of one Republican vote, elected Liberty Billings President pro tem.

In the Assembly a resolution declaring that Gilbert was elected United States Senator by bribery, and calling for his resignation on that account, was tabled by a vote of 36 to 25.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—The House having completed its organization to-day, Governor Brown transmitted his message to both branches at 4 P. M. The Governor refers to the amount of the State debt and its steady increase by the non-payment of interest, and declares that the question of payment of the interest can no longer be postponed, and cannot be trifled with. Believing that the Legislature is determined to provide for this debt, he suggests the funding of the entire state debt, including past due coupons, in a new series of bonds, running forty years to maturity, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in January and July of each year. He gives as a reason for a new issue, the detection of bonds fraudulently issued, upon which interest ought not to be paid, and providing for a system of registration. He further recommends that interest be paid only on the funded debt, and that provision be made for such payment to commence as early as July, 1874. He recommends also that the Legislature declare whether or not interest should be paid on bonds after their maturity until funded. He estimates the taxable property of the State at five hundred million dollars, and expresses the opinion that without increasing the rate of taxation by the adoption of measures insuring proper assessments and prompt collections of revenue sufficient can be raised to defray the expenses of the State Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. He makes the recommendation with the view to improve the system of assessments and taxation, and points out additional sources of revenue. The Governor declares that the problem whether the State can support the public schools without bankrupting the people has been solved, and says the county system adopted two years ago has given great satisfaction where its merits have been fairly tested. If the Legislature determines the latter system, he recommends the appointment of a superintendent, with an adequate salary, and also a State Educational Board. After providing for the State debt, the Legislature can then determine how great a levy for the public schools can be made. He recommends that Congress be memorialized for a proportionate part of the public donation, to be consecrated as a fund for education and common schools. The time, he adds, has come when the question of common school education must be met, and submits the matter of system to the discretion of the Legislature. He recommends appropriations to sustain the charitable institutions of the State, amendments to the criminal laws, and various other matters chiefly of a local character.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The General Assembly of Illinois completed its organization to-day. In the House, Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker, Daniel Shepard, Clerk, with the other Republican caucus nominees.

Governor Palmer's message was read in both Houses. The Governor congratulates the Representatives and the people on the flourishing condition and bright prospects of the State, saying that in all the material elements essential to its future growth and prosperity, the State of Illinois has nothing more to desire. The State is now substantially free from debt, and the Legislature will find when it will occupy the proud position amongst the States of having discharged all its obligations, and of imposing no burden on its citizens, except such as may be required to carry on its government.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—In the General Assembly the vote cast in October for Secretary of State was canvassed, and found to be as follows: A. T. Wikoff, Republican, 265,925; A. Wiley, Democrat, 251,778, and Shumaker, Prohibition, 2,935.

In the House bills were introduced prohibiting railroad companies from receiving for a distance of ten miles or more a sum exceeding three cents per mile for passengers, and five cents per ton for freight; making the company liable for excessive charges; to abolish the office of Road Supervisor, and also away with two days' work on roads. A resolution was adopted urging the passage by the Senate of the Homestead bill recently passed by the Lower House of Congress.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, January 9.—In the Senate today Clayton introduced a bill to subject the pending constitutional amendment doing away with the disfranchising article in the Constitution, should it be adopted, to a vote of the people ten days after its passage.

Gov. Hadley, the retiring Governor, and Gov. Baxter, the present executive, both delivered a message to a joint convention of the Assembly to-day. The message of each was very conservative, and was generally well received.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nev., January 9.—Governor Bradley's message recommends the repeal of the law requiring a deposit of $50,000 with the State Treasurer from foreign insurance companies doing business in Nevada. A bill to carry into effect the Governor's recommendation was introduced in the Assembly to-day. Notice was also given of an amendment to the State Constitution conferring the suffrage on women.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—The Legislature in regular biennial session convened at ten o'clock this morning. The House was organized by the election of Hon. W. K. Edwards, of Vigo, Speaker, and Hon. Cyrus T. Nixon, of Floyd County, Principal Clerk. The Senate, not having a quorum present after calling the roll, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 9.—The Nebraska Legislature met to-day at Lincoln. The Senate organized. Wm. A. Groyer, of Douglass county, is President, and Daniel H. Wheeler, of Cass county, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 9.—In the Assembly to-day a bill providing a new charter for New York city was introduced.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATOR RESIGNED.

Selin Martin, colored, now here, has resigned his seat in the Fusion Legislature of Louisiana.

Marine News.

BREST, January 9.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—An Albany dispatch says that Judge Prindle has been acquitted by a vote of 17 to 7.

—Governor Warmoth, on Thursday, presented his exceptions to the Impeachment Court appointed to try his case.

—The resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning Sumner's battle-flag proposition have been transmitted to the Representatives at Washington.

A FREE LIBRARY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

About a year ago four articles on free books for the people, appeared in one of our papers. No notice was taken of them, but permit me to again write in favor of an enterprise apparently as far in the future as a railroad to the north pole.

It is strange, indeed, that the workingmen of Manchester, England, twenty years ago, could raise £800 to assist to buy books for the Town Library, while our people, who boast of their intelligence, do not even want free books.

The truth probably is that our citizens do not rightly estimate the capabilities and value of a free library as an educational agency. Content with little, we seek nothing more. Having free schools, we care not for the true university which Carlyle defines to be a collection of books.

But if our people do not even want a free library, it does not follow that they should not have it. In 1850, when Mr. Ewart offered a bill in the British Parliament enabling Town Councils to levy a small tax for the creation and support of town libraries, strong opposition was made even to allowing the towns to be taxed for such a purpose. To-day nearly every city and town in England supplies the people with free books. Public and private donations unite in establishing and maintaining those libraries, and all classes, but chiefly *the working classes*, enjoy the luxury of a free university—a collection of books. We have gone as far as to establish free common schools, but not go even to England for a lesson in further progress.

Were a tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar, levied on the property of Allegheny county, and rightly invested in a free library, in ten years hence the county doubtless would say it was the best investment it ever made. Every person in the county then could have access to the best standard works in the whole circle of knowledge.

In books alone are found the accumulated wisdom of centuries, and without co-operation in the purchase of books, our people must remain in ignorance. The knowledge and morality might as well never have lived, the poet never have sung, the philosopher never have thought, the gifted might as well have been dumb; instead of learning and research, ignorance and idleness would have been as well, if the books that contain the labors of the great are never to meet our eyes.

Pittsburgh did not hear Prof. Tyndall's lectures. Can we do the next good thing—go to our public library and read all that Tyndall ever wrote? Can we find there the works of Lyell, Agassiz, Humboldt or even Dana. We have not even the scientific books necessary to aid our students of commercial and industrial prosperity. The material interests of our city need all the aid that books on political economy can render. A thousand free books produce more than many times their cost.

Experience has shown that an efficient public library should be supported in the same way as our schools are now maintained. Even a child of Boston wishes a book, he can go to the City Library, and if it is not there, the city will search the world to find it for him. When can the Pittsburgher—whether he be teacher, preacher, divine, public speaker, author, editor, lawyer, physician or mechanic—go to our public free library, and find the assistance that he needs?

The public must come to our aid, or as individuals we must fall far behind in the intellectual race, that we are compelled to run with the men of other cities and other nations. Co-operation alone can give to the rare and costly books, that often one alone cannot afford, valuable information.

The only question is, can the educational fabric [illegible] Pittsburgh? Should it be well [illegible] for the purpose of robbery. There is no clue to the assassin.

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Mining Accident.

James Shatton, a miner in the employ of the Castle Shannon coal company on Mount Washington, met with a very severe accident at an early hour yesterday morning. He was working in the tunnel when a quantity of slate fell upon him, crushing his left leg and also inflicting some internal injuries. Dr. McCormick was summoned and after properly attending him had him removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, on account of the limited facilities for his care at the house where he boarded in South Pittsburgh. His family reside in Wilkinsburg.

An Excellent Showing.

One of the best records in a financial way that has been made by any of our stock companies is that shown by the Pittsburgh and Kentucky Rock Oil Company, the Treasurer of which, in another part of to-day's paper, announces the fourth quarterly dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. This organization is in the hands of Pittsburghers, and has been attended with remarkable success from its commencement, realizing the most comfortable profits on the investment. It gives us pleasure to note its success, and extend congratulations to friend Smith and his associates upon the prosperity of their enterprise.

Letters Held for Postage, Jan. 10.

Julius Bien, New York, 3c.; James Drake, Kittanning, Pa., 3c., Wm. Elge, East Palestine, Ohio, 3c.; D. Gilmore Foster, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Dr. Hunter, Turtle Creek, Pa., 1c. Dr. Hoffman, McKeesport, Pa., 1c.; Hoffman Bros., Johnstown, Pa., 1c.; Addie Little, Otto, N. Y., 6c.; A. A. Miller, Oakdale, Pa., 1c.; National Pipe Works, McKeesport, Pa., 1c.; Frank J. Neatrour, Johnstown, Pa., 3c.; John Nash, Chicago, Ills., 3c.; John Roff, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c.; J. S. Speer, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c.; M. Tullnace, Wellsville, Pa.; 1c.; General Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Jno. T. Williamson, Washington, D. C., 3c.

Greece City.

On a brief visit last week to Greece City, Butler county, (this is the name that has finally swallowed up all other names), says the Butler *Citizen*, were surprised at the rapid march of improvement. A lively, business town has sprung up as if by magic. Stores, shops, hotels, livery stables, a bank, a post office, a drug store, &c., are among the many improvements. In the immediate vicinity we counted some thirty derricks up and about ten more are planted around near. The Karns well, being the second and only strike yet since the Ross or Morrison, we found flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per day. All the other wells are being drilled with great activity, and new companies being formed. The nearest station to the Abraham Martin place, old Hutchinson farm this side of Boydstown, and about five and a half miles from Butler. Messrs. William Miller and William S. Ziegler are sinking one between Boydstown and Greece City, on the Whitmire land. In a word things look very lively. Any of our citizens going up there will find the Franklin House, kept by J. F. Hacket, a good and comfortable place to stop at. The postoffice, under the charge of Miss Hare, is already receiving a large daily mail.

Postal Telegraph.

In a late copy of the *Journal of the Telegraph* published in New York, we find a very elaborate and very searching review of that portion of the late report of the Post Master General, which relates to the subject of Postal Telegraph. The editor makes full use of the arguments submitted by Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from which that gentleman's thorough knowledge of the whole subject, and his forcible reasoning stand out conspicuously. His analysis of Mr. Creswell's statistics of home and foreign experience in the use of the telegraph reveals errors of great significance as bearing on the relative results of the experience of different countries.

It has been intimated that the Postmaster General, not being familiar with the subject, confided the preparation of this part of his report to other hands, and that Mr. Creswell is not therefore responsible for the errors so fully set forth by Mr. Orton. It is very certain that Mr. Orton is deservedly regarded as the very highest authority, on all that relates to telegraphy. He is at the head of a system of wires more extensive and ramifying than any other in the world, and he administers its affairs with consummate fidelity and skill. His organizing and administrative abilities are equalled by probably only one man in the whole country, and that man's power and supervision are felt over and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and all its multiplied branches and auxiliaries.

A CHECK.

A Hotel Thief Caught.

Detective Cupples arrested yesterday afternoon on Wood street in the vicinity of Fifth avenue a man named William Yaus, with three or four aliases, who claims to hail from New York. For some time past the guests at the various hotels in this city have been annoyed by the depredations of a regularly organized band of hotel thieves, of which the accused is said to be a member. It was only on Wednesday evening last that Mr. Steger, of Chicago, and formerly of this city, was robbed of $500 at Monongahela House when he lost an elegant overcoat. No trace of it could be found. The same evening a gentleman stopping at the Central Hotel lost an overcoat and gave the detectives a description of a party whom he saw around the hotel, and of whom he had some suspicion. Officer Cupples took the descriptions of the man and overcoats, and yesterday he saw the party in the Rush House wearing the identical coat that was stolen from the Central. He shadowed him, expecting to find out where the gang hung out, but he was not successful. He took the man in custody, however, when a pawn ticket for Mr. Seiger's coat was found upon him. The detective proceeded to the office where the coat was recovered. To Detective Cupples a great deal of credit is due for his efforts in this case. The thief undoubtedly has a pal or pals, but he refuses to state who or where they are.

BREVITIES.

....Plenty of dust.

...."Granny" Linn still lives.

....Cold and windy yesterday.

....There are rumors of an elopement in the vicinity of Mount Washington.

....The South Side smiles at the prospect of new engines and an efficient fire service.

....Pittsburgh Gazettis will hold a regular meeting next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

....The old lock-up is being partly torn down, to make way for the new one, to be finished by the first of June next.

....There was no meeting of the soldiers' last evening at Wilkins' Hall, owing to an insufficiency of attendance.

....A freight car which was being shifted yesterday, broke an axle at the Union Depot, and fell, making of it a total wreck.

....The annual meeting of the Y. M. M. Library Association will be held this evening at the Library—all members should attend.

....The German Savings bank has purchased the Shaffer block, on the corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets, for the sum of $36,000.

....Willie Kestner, a South Side lad, had his foot badly crushed last evening by being run over on Carson street by a Birmingham car.

....The attention of the authorities is called to the many complaints made by the citizens of Soho against the prevalence of rowdyism in that vicinity.

....Dr. B. B. Smith, physician to the poor board last year, made 125 visits to the poor farm, had 240 office calls, and made 621 visits to the city poor.

....The contest between old "Boreas," assisted by old "Jack Frost," against old "Sol" yesterday, was decided in favor of the former, old "Boreas" evidently having gained the day.

....As a freight train was passing Torrens station yesterday, it was found that a rail was broken just as the last car passed the spot, and only a few minutes before the passenger train was due.

....The ice factory after a brief suspension has resumed operations and is running day and night turns. The product is likely to be in excess of the demand. Mercury is on a visit to the zero's.

....On Monday night the dwelling of Mrs. Black on Western avenue, Allegheny, was feloniously entered, and a gold watch and other articles taken. The police have kept this matter quiet in the hope of the capture of the burglars, but they have not been successful.

....The students connected with the German Department of the Western University will give an exhibition in University Hall this evening, at half past seven o'clock. They will be assisted by the Germania Society, who will take charge of the musical portion of the performances.

....The Sheriff, Mr. John H Hare, while on his way to Torrens Station yesterday morning, met with quite a painful accident by being tripped by a dog that came out of an alley he was crossing. His knee was sprained and considerably bruised. When he arrived in this city he was taken to Hare's Hotel, where he received proper care and medical attention.

....Old Sol was on parade yesterday. He encountered his old adversaries Boreas and Jack Frost. Sol maintained the control all day but retired behind his earth works at night, leaving Jack and Boreas to work their will and they improved the time by strengthening their work in and about the city, knowing the vigor with which their ancient enemy is certain to renew the contest.

PERSONAL.

***Josh Billings, Mr. H. W. Shaw of Poughkeepsie, New York, has been hovering around this vicinity the last few days. He was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday and left on the Valley road.

***Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, has been lying seriously ill at his residence since his return from Harrisburg, where he had gone to deliver up the keys of the House of Representatives, to his successor as door-keeper.

***Mr. W. J. Bronson, the energetic Superintendent of the Pan Handle Railway, has tendered his resignation to take effect the 15th of this month. Mr. Hugh Fitzalin has been appointed to fill the vacancy by the company. The selection is a good one and no doubt Mr. F. will fill the position acceptably to the public and the corporation.

Fire Lighters.

To be used in place of, and cheaper than, wood in kindling fires. No chopping, perfectly clean to handle, act instantaneously, just the thing for the household, and invaluable for single gentlemen's bedroom and office use. The grocery trade will be supplied as soon as possible, meanwhile family orders should be addressed to

G. L. MCCLINTOCK, Manufacturer,
77 59 Fourth avenue.

"THE ARGONAUTS."

Bret Harte at Library Hall Last Night.

The "Poet of the Pacific," which is the felicitously distinctive title by which Mr. Bret Harte is now being heralded over the country, appeared last night at Library Hall, in the presence of one of the largest audiences that has yet assembled in the building—certainly very considerably the largest that has greeted any lecturer during the present season. The fame of the lecturer, the peculiarly suggestive subject he had chosen, and the final fact that he was a new sensation on a Pittsburgh rostrum had the effect of drawing out a full house in the most comprehensive sense of the words, and an interested and expectant set of listeners withal.

Mr. Harte came out about eight o'clock, and as he stepped quickly to the front was greeted with the conventional round of applause, which the audience accompanied with observations upon his appearance. Those who had expected to see a physical illustration of an "Argonaut" were most grievously disappointed, for the figure on the stage was that of a specimen of masculinity, hardly up to the average height, of slender build, quick and wiry in movement, with a not particularly expressive countenance, rimmed in with a mass of jetty black hair, dotted with light side whiskers and a mustache—the latter being supplemented with hirsute adornments under each side of the chin. The raiment of the lecturer consisted of a suit of black broadcloth, rendered somewhat more noticeable from the "swallow tail" pattern of the coat, and a waistcoat cut low, to expose an amplitude of linen, set off with a glittering diamond pin and jewelry, of the most pronounced character; altogether the appearance of the poet was that of one who has paid some attention to the demands of fashion, and without going to the extreme, had very nearly approached the line.

As soon as the applause which greeted him had subsided, he commenced his reading,—for reading it was as he seldom looked up for any length of time from his manuscript, and accompanied his exceptionary effort with but little gesticulation. His style generally was of the easy colloquial character, perhaps a little too monotonous, but never strained except in one or two instances, when it was evident that he was more anxious to bring out the jingle of the words, than to impress with the facts stated.

He began by a general reference to the grand rush to the California gold fields in 1849, which, as soon as it was known they contained treasure, became the cynosure for bands of fortune hunters, among whom young men especially held a prominent place. The enterprise, the capacity of endurance, the horror of all conventional restraints the wild dashing element in the recklessness and daring, the genius for and assertion for right as against theoretical sentimentalism, the readiness for a fight, and kindness and constancy in friendship, and the deep under-current of tenderness, which characterized the mass of the Argonauts as a class, were very graphically portrayed.

The lecturer having thus brought into view the Argonauts themselves proceeded to speak of their country and their nearest habitation, which afforded him a fine opportunity for treating the audience to the finest descriptive passage of his lecture, and the one which evoked the most earnest attention as well as appreciative approval. Proceeding from this point he successively treated of the immigrants to the principal city of California in 1852, of the society there, the wild, free life, the daily brawls in the streets, the gambling hells and universal passion for the game of poker, which at last was ruled by a code of honor in which the chief element was the Argonaut's first impression of equity, unhampered by statutes, and which was supported by lynch law and the revolver. In his portrayal of this portion of his subject, he succeeded in making one or two forcible illustrations, as for instance when he related the anecdote of a jury deliberating upon the case of a horse thief, until the crowd outside, impatient for the outcome, broke open the door, and by their leader, who asked the jury through a window if they had "concluded on that 'ere verdict yit." A negative answer being given, the leader, in the same blunt voice, remarked "Then you fellers, closed with your critical pyrotechnics and made no effort at a fine peroration. It was just as well that he did not, for the finest flight of fancy or of rhetoric would have been lost in the confusion created by some misunderstanding of the jury, and the audience, even in the last impossible there is room for improvement. Chances there were here and there that were worthy of his fame, but they were too few and too brief to relieve the "Argonauts of '49" from—well, does not dullness express it all?

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THE MAYOR disposed of twenty-nine cases yesterday morning.

GEORGE FITZSIMMONS, for perpetual vagrancy, was sent ninety days to the Workhouse, from Allegheny city, yesterday.

WILLIAM MCILRANEY retires to Claremont until after the fourth of July next. Mayor Blackmore thinks that six months will just about sober him.

JOHN FRATIL and John Gill were sent thirty days to the work-house for insisting upon whipping inoffensive citizens while under the influence of liquor.

THOMAS WILLIAMS adjourned his convention to the work-house yesterday for ninety days, to frame some rules for that institution by instructions of Mayor Blackmore. Tom likes whisky but won't work.

MRS. MARY HARDMAN, before Alderman Moreland, charged William McDonald, with larceny yesterday. He came to her house and stole a pair of pants, cap and pair of kid gloves. The entire collection is valued at about thirteen dollars. A warrant was issued.

WILLIAM EMERSON yesterday went into a shoe shop, at the corner of First and Market street, and threatened to biot proprietor Workmen and the shop out of existence. For his failure, Mayor Blackmore fined him fifty dollars and costs in default of which thirty days at the Work House will suit even handed justice.

WILLIAM BUCK and Jenkins Edwards were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days by Deputy-Mayor Irwin yesterday, on the charge of being vagabondish characters. Who prowl around East Liberty in the garb of beggars, seeking what they can find lying around to steal. They were caught investigating pretty closely in a private residence, but they had succeeded in taking nothing. They were sent up on general principles.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Mr. C. B. Bishop appeared in "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty." There was a fair audience present, and the piece was well received. This evening Mr. Bishop will have a benefit.

ALMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Crowded houses attest the popularity of the grand combination, consisting of almost everything known in the amusement line, including minstrelsy, vaudeville and drama. Splendid bills are being nightly produced, and everything has been well received.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—No matter what the attractions may be, this house is crowded every evening. The performers are always good and the performances of much merit.

This evening the German department of the Western University will give their annual exhibition. Dialogues, addresses and music will be the order of the day. The Frohsinn Singing Society will assist, and no doubt an enjoyable time will be had.

Womep and Misses' shoes at wholesale prices, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Mill men and miners will find it to their interest to buy their nailed shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

Great bargains in gent's fine goods, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. William S. Becon, Robt. Simpson and William McCune, charged with malicious mischief. It was alleged that the defendants broke windows belonging to the dwelling house of Jacob Gunnermann, and that they also tore down and defaced a sign intended to designate the place of business of Mr. Gunnermann. The defendants were found not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Klag, indicted on a charge of committing an assault and battery on the body of Michael Handley. On motion of District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Laura Marsh, charged with embezzlement while in the employ of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Hezekiah Askins, charged with larceny by bailee. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Laura Marsh, charged with assault and battery on the person of Wm. Jons. Not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry De Boer, charged with assault and battery. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. J. C. McCready, charged with forging a note for two hundred and fifty dollars. A *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. August Danner, charged with embezzlement to the sum of two hundred dollars while in the employ of David Louther & Co. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Commonwealth vs. John Wallace, charged, on oath of Elizabeth Stafford, with cruelty to animals. A verdict of not guilty was found, the defendant to pay three-fourths of the costs, and the prosecutor one-fourth.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. John Mc. Pittock, Robert P. Nevin, charged on oath of Maud J. Atkinson and E. H. Lappe, with libel a *nolle pros.* was allowed in each case on payment of costs by defendants.

Jury out. The case of the Commonwealth vs. David Loyd, of Sharpsburg, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday and without license. There are seven indictments against Lloyd, five of which charge him with the second named offense, and two with the first.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Stephen Fitzpatrick, Henry Knoelle, et. al., Charles Smith, Robert Foster, John Moore, Geo. Johnston, John Grant, Michael Brannon, Andrew Miller, Charles Smith, et. al., Daniel Kerr, et. al., Louis Mueller, Lewis Myers.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Patrick Costella and his wife vs. John Donovan, which was an action in trespass, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the case of John B. Cox vs. L. and J. Shamburg, which was an action in debt, a verdict for two hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-three cents was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

The case of Lawrence A. Herriott vs. Walker Herriott and Ebenezer Nesbitt, was next taken up. This was an action on a guardian's bond to recover money claimed to be due plaintiff as an heir to the estate. Jury out.

On trial. The case of McCurdy & Co. vs. George W. Coffin, which is an action to recover money paid on account of George W. Coffin.

Trial List for To-day.

32. Richel vs. Richel et al.
42. Thorn et al. vs. Crow et al.
13. Koenig et al. vs. W. P. R. R. Co.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
18. Jenkins vs. O'Neill et al.
15. The Chicago Relief Ass'n vs. Schendel.
2. Norman vs. Eberhaudt.

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Bonsall vs. Byers, an oil suit, is still on trial in this Court, and will not be disposed of to-day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Robert Cumming and John T. Rowley, partners as R. Cumming & Co., of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for an injunction to restrain proceedings which was referred to Register Shafer for examination. A motion for an injunction was also filed, with proof of service, and an order was made, on motion of petitioner's solicitor, for a hearing on the 17th inst. In the meantime an order was made restraining the act sought to be enforced.

Andrew J. Shoh, of Sunsbury, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against John F. Miller of Northumberland county.

Messrs. Atwell & Lee, of this city, filed a similar petition against the firm of Ramsey & Thompson, grocers, doing business at Second avenue and Smithfield streets. The usual order to show cause was issued.

THE "SLACKWATER."

Monongahela Navigation Company—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Business of the Year—Receipts from Tolls.

Yesterday morning the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held their annual meeting, at the office, on Diamond street. The President of the Board, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, presided, with Mr. Thomas B. Kerr as Secretary.

President Moorhead's report was read. The paper, which was quite lengthy, commenced with a reference to the obstructions caused by the ice during the first quarter of the year, and twenty-five days during the last quarter, making a stoppage of navigation for sixty-two days in the year. The report also alludes to the necessity of navigation held for the improvement of the Ohio, and dwells at some length on the work accomplished by that gathering. The report also gives a general statement of the receipts and expenses of the company during the year and makes allusion to several contemplated improvements among which were the repair of the chute at dam No. 1, which had become so seriously in obstruction that measures would soon have to be taken to remedy the evil.

The total toll receipts for the year are $215,-608 28. Reference is next made to the report of the Cashier, Inspector, H. Wood, Jr., and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell, Esq.

The report of the Cargo Inspector, B. I. Wood, Jr., was read, as follows:

Receipts from coal and slack	$111,005 76
" " lumber, &c	4,603 50
From freight, craft, timber, &c	67,913 40
From passengers	12,175 68

The receipts from the several Locks were as follows:

Lock No. 1	$63,534 44
" No. 3	68,518 02
" No. 3	27,109 85
" No. 4	24,275 06
" No. 5	1,375 04
" No. 6